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THE TIMES, FOUNDED 1864
THE DISPATCH, FOUNDED 1864

WHOLE NUMBER 16,600.

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JULY 24, 1904.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

RICHMOND'S WORKERS IN HARD WOOD

Splendid Achievement in
This Activity.

SEVERAL LARGE
ESTABLISHMENTS

They Are Turning Out Manu-
factured Articles Sold
Far and Wide.

SKILLED LABOR EMPLOYED
AND MODERN MACHINERY

This Combination Has Made
the Richmond Brands Sought
After Wherever Their Name
Has Been Published.
Some of Greater
Plants.

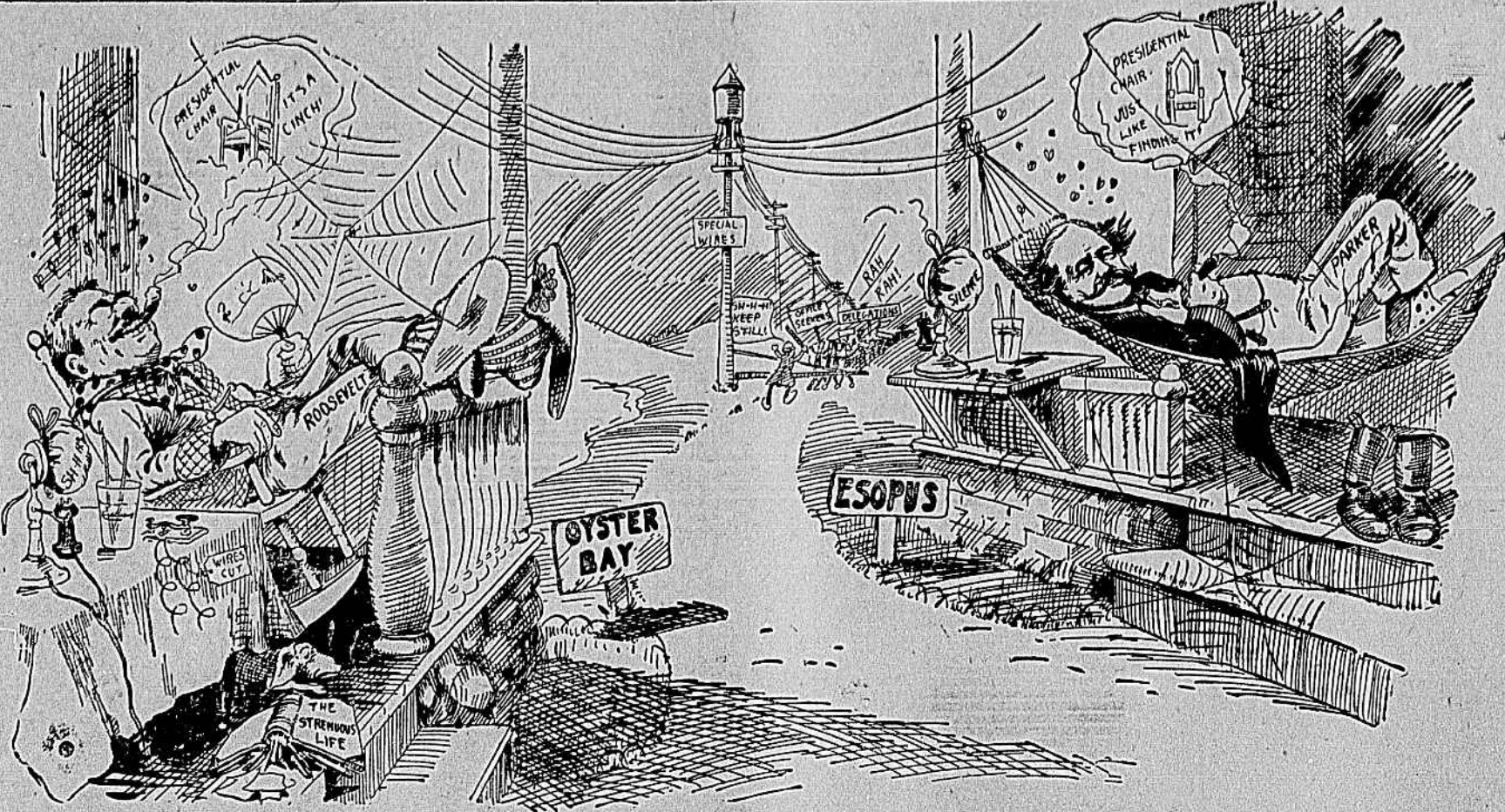
What is Richmond doing? In the matter of wood work many flourishing and always busy factories are doing an immense amount of business and adding many thousands of dollars to the wealth and prosperity of this city. In this column has recently been told the history of what the Richmond Cedar Works are doing. This is, of course, the largest woodworking establishment in Virginia, and the largest of its particular kind in the world. The Red Cedar Company, of Richmond, and the Richmond Basket and Woodenware Manufacturing Company are also woodworking establishments of which Richmond is proud, but a detailed history of their operations will more properly come under another head and in another article. We have to deal to-day with hard woodworking factories, establishments that manufacture ash, doors, blinds, fixtures for stores, banks, insurance offices, newspaper offices and all sorts of offices; make show cases, boxes, etc., etc., together with various specialties that the different factories deal in and manufacture. The leading establishments engaged in this line of work are Miller and Miller, W. J. Whitehurst, the Montague Manufacturing Company, the Richmond Woodworking Company, the American Furniture and Fixture Company.

Their Usual Products.
These concerns employ large forces of hands, and each has a large manufacturing plant. The factories of some of them are on the south side of the river, in Manchester and Chesterfield counties, with offices in Richmond, and some have their entire establishments on this side of the river. They manufacture all styles of interior and exterior woodwork for houses, such as sash, doors, blinds, and, in fact, everything made of wood that is used in modern house construction. They also manufacture office furniture, fixtures and show cases. In most of these establishments, any office, banking institution, store or factory can be fitted up and equipped on the interior from cellar to garret. They do business not only in Richmond, but all over Virginia, the Carolinas and in parts of West Virginia and some other States. Some of these establishments ship goods to cities to the north of us, and have been known to equip banks and insurance offices in Baltimore and New York with counters, desks and other stationary fixtures, competing successfully on large contracts with concerns of like character in those cities.

Wealth Distributors.
When it is considered that skilled labor is almost exclusively employed in these hard-wood manufacturing establishments, and when it is further considered what large forces of hands are required to do their work, it can be readily seen that no branch of business brings to Richmond more money for general distribution than this hard-wood manufacturing business. Their pay rolls are enormous, and their employees are of the better and more substantial class of workmen, composed in the main of men who are frugal, take care of their money, and permanently invest it where they live. Many of these men, perhaps the majority of them, have, or are saving up, homes of their own. A large number of them, of course, are heads of families, and thus in one way or another their income is judiciously distributed in this community, adding to its wealth and upbuilding.

Some of the Specialties.
The Richmond Wood Working Company has carried Richmond's reputation as a live, up-to-date city to the utter-

(Continued on Second Page.)



UP-TO-DATE CAMPAIGNING METHODS.

THE PREMIER HAS NO HOPE

Does Not Believe United States
Will Ratify the Anglo-
French Treaty.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS ANNOYED

Sir Robert Bond Expresses His
Mind on Attitude of Ameri-
cans Toward Reciprocity.

(By Associated Press.)
LONDON, July 23.—Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, sailed for home to-day on the steamer Buenos Ayres from Liverpool, after having settled up Newfoundland's share in the Anglo-French treaty.

Interviewed by the Associated Press on the subject of the Hay-Bond treaty, which is awaiting ratification by the Senate, the premier said: "I have been unable to give the British government any hope that the treaty to which it lent support will be ratified by the United States."

Anxious for Reciprocity.
"Newfoundland is and has been anxious to secure reciprocity upon a mutually advantageous basis with our great, friendly neighbors. To secure that end I have made every effort consistent with the dignity and interest of the colony."

"More than this, Newfoundland has given American fishermen during fourteen years rights which it has power to withhold. It has been a matter of comment in connection with Joseph Chamberlain's campaign that Newfoundland gives America greater privileges than the mother country."

"The next move in the matter must be on the part of America. In the untoward event of our failing to secure any measure of reciprocity, it may become necessary—although I hope it never will—to put into execution those differentiating tariffs which the other British colonies have enacted against foreign countries."

Question of Reprisals.
"It would be absurd for me to say this as in any sense threatening a tariff war. It is now a question of reprisals, but the people of Newfoundland cannot be expected to let this remain an open ques-

tion forever, when everybody on the island knows that America is trading under advantages not allowed by any other British colony, and while Newfoundland products entering the United States are taxed to almost a prohibitive degree."

The Associated Press learns that Sir Robert Bond has given the British government a frank expression of his views regarding the suggested confederation with Canada.

When questioned on the subject Sir Robert replied: "I am strongly opposed to any such amalgamation. Newfoundland neither desires nor needs confederation. There are no advantages to us in such an arrangement compared with the disadvantages it would entail. There is no such movement worth mentioning on foot in Newfoundland. The oldest British colony can maintain the most pleasant relations with her Canadian sister, but she intends to paddle her own canoe."

**AN UNEXPECTED HAUL
MADE BY THREE FISHERMEN**
(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
JOHNSTOWN, PA., July 23.—Judge David Gidner, at Rockwood, has imposed what is probably the heaviest fine ever made under the present fish laws of the State upon Herman Fogle, Austin Schrock and Madison Romeberg.

The men were convicted of catching 100 carp and catfish by building a fence across Buffalo Creek, driving the fish into wire pens and killing them with clubs. The fine was 10 for each fish, or a total of \$1,000, in lieu of which they must serve 166 days in jail.

Goode to be on Trial.
James Goode, colored, charged with the murder of Police Inspector Shlenberger, will be tried in the Hustings Court to-morrow.

Messrs. Sands and Sands, counsel for Goode, are expected to make a hard fight for Goode, and if he is convicted to appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

**REINECKE IS NOW
SOUTHERN CHAMPION**
He Won Two Falls From
George Morris at
Durham.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
DURHAM, N. C., July 23.—In the wrestling match last night, Professor Reinecke, of Richmond, won the Southern championship over George Morris, of Washington. He threw Morris two successive falls and the third bout was not necessary.

Professor Reinecke put the back of his opponent to the mat in twenty minutes in the first fall, and in twenty-two minutes the second time. It was a magnificent exhibition of strength and skill.

Up to the present time both men have claimed the Southern championship, and the contest last night decided it in favor of Reinecke.

HEARS NEWS OF DEATH

Shocking Tidings Received by a
Wife Who Was Away
From Home.

HURRICANE BRANCH BETTER

Well Known Detective Recover-
ing—Body of an Unknown
Man Found.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SUFFOLK, VA., July 23.—Mrs. John Adams, of Pittsburg, Pa., who is visiting relatives in Nansemond county, Va., this afternoon had a wire from Pittsburg bringing the shocking news that her husband was killed to-day.

The dispatch did not tell the manner of the killing nor where it happened.

Miss Minnie Steele, a sister of Mrs. Adams, said this evening that Mr. Adams had gone on a business trip to Steubenville, O., and it is not known whether he met death at that place or in Pittsburg.

The deceased a few years ago married Miss Ella Steele, a daughter of W. J. Steele, who lives at Hill Point farm, about four miles from Suffolk.

Mrs. Adams and their three small children arrived in Virginia about a week ago to pass the heated term.

Mrs. Adams is a sister of Mr. Wallace Lassiter, Miss Florrie Steele, now in Pittsburg, and Miss Minnie Steele.

CHARGE HORSE STEALING.
Joe Horton, alias Joshua Sawyer, colored, to-day was arrested in Suffolk, charged with stealing a horse near Edenton, N. C. The horse was recovered.

When taken, Horton aimed to pull a gun on Police Chief Brinkley, but was restrained by a spectator. A second gun was found on the prisoner, when searched.

Horton will be held for Chowan county, N. C. authorities.

Hurricane Branch, who, this week, fell in a swoon and had convulsions after reading a letter saying his son was marked for death, is better. The detective will be married next fall.

DEATH OF A DEAD NEGRO.
As the outcome of an intense rivalry for the affections of Ella Parker, William Scott and John Smith met last night in the cornfield of Richard H. Williamson, ten miles east of Suffolk, and fought a duel to the death. His morning the dead body of Smith was found by Charles Speller, a farm hand. Suspicion pointed to Scott, who was found at home, with his nose and part of the mouth cut off, and razor slashes on various parts of the person. Acting Coroner Frank

Wright conducted an inquest. The jury's verdict was that Smith came to his death from knife wounds inflicted by Scott. The survivors of the encounter were too weak to escape, and he was arrested and locked up, together with his alleged paramour. Scott's condition is considered critical. It developed to-day that Scott used a long pocket knife, while Smith's weapon was a razor. The slabs which proved fatal almost reached Smith's heart. All three are negroes.

**MADE GIRLS DANCE
AT POINT OF PISTOL**

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA., July 23.—Charged with compelling four girls to dance on their way home from camp meeting Thursday night, George Hilbert and Edward Schantz, of Blingen, were held in \$200 bail each yesterday by Justice Wagner.

The girls say that the young men filled the air with whoops, and in wild West style discharged pistols, commanding them to dance.

They were afraid to refuse, and all the way from the camp to their homes they danced until nearly exhausted.

**DON'T LIKE COL. "JACK'S"
BIG GREEN GOGGLES**

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NEWPORT, July 23.—Big green glass goggles, with large silver bows, which make automobile chauffeurs look most unnatural, have been complained of to the police. The police have orders to prevent masks being worn on the streets.

The wearers of the objectionable green goggles are Colonel John J. Astor and Alfred and Reginald C. Vanderbilt. The goggles are simply frightful and will scare any woman. The fad was introduced by Colonel "Jack" Astor.

**WOMEN VIOLATE
THE SCRIPTURE**

Minister Says They Should
Not Attend Church
Bare-Headed.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WILLIAMSPORT, PA., July 23.—The Rev. Edward Henry Eckel, rector of Christ Church, and a probable candidate for bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese, has announced from the pulpit that bare-headed women in church are not conforming to the teachings of St. Paul.

Mr. Eckel said that more serious thought should be given to dress; that a low-cut gown, with a mere semblance of covering for shoulders and arms, should not be worn in the house of worship, and that hereafter hatless women and décolleté gowns were not wanted in his church.

Christ Church is the oldest and wealthiest congregation in this city.

MANASSAS MANOEUVRES

Report of Board Now in Hands
of Major-General
Corbin.

LOCATION OF THE CAMPS

Grand Parade Will be the Spec-
tacular Feature of the
Events.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23.—Locations for the camp at the Manassas manoeuvres have been selected and the board named to work out the problem has made its report, which is now in the hands of Major-General Corbin, who will be in supreme command. One camp on the battlefield is to be two and one-half miles west of Manassas on the Southern Railway, and the other immediately east of Thoroughfare, on the same road. The site of the headquarters, where General Corbin and his staff will be located, is on the Warrenton Turnpike, near Gainesville.

Colonel H. O. S. Holstang and Captain J. A. Moss, have just returned from the battlefield, where they located wells and other improvements necessary for the use of the army of 25,000 or 30,000 men, which will be encamped there in September for two weeks. Engineers are now directing the boring of the wells, and tracks are being laid for the accommodations of the trains, which will be necessary to move this great force and supply it during the manoeuvres.

The regulars will reach the camp sites and have everything in readiness several days before the State troops, so that there will be no delay. The militia will arrive at Manassas September 3d, and arrive at the battlefield on September 11th and 12th. The regulars probably will not leave for several days later.

Although the manoeuvres will be of great interest to spectators, there will be but one really brilliant spectacle, and that will be the grand parade, or possibly review of all the troops. The date for this has not been announced.

The troops in the manoeuvres will work under the same conditions they would in an actual engagement. There was much complaint on the part of spectators of the manoeuvres at West Point, Ky., and Fort Riley, Kan., last year, because the officers did not direct the forces so as to provide greater amusement for the people who had come so far to see the show.

MILLIONS OF ACRES INVOLVED

Supreme Court Decides
Important Matter.

VIRGINIA GAINS
RIPARIAN LANDS

Suit of Taylor vs. Common-
wealth First Heard Be-
fore Judge Wellford.

ARTESIAN WELL WITH
HEALING WATERS FLOWING

This Was the Starting of the
Dispute, and the Lessees Ob-
tained an Enactment Which
Sent the Quarrel Into
the Richmond Cir-
cuit Court.

A case of great interest to all the citizens of the State, and more particularly to those of Tidewater, was decided recently by the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. It was the case of Mrs. Ellen Y. Taylor vs. Commonwealth, and while it involved directly only about \$10,000, yet the decision fixes the ownership of hundreds of thousands of acres of shoals. A brief statement of the case follows:

Mrs. Ellen Y. Taylor, the owner of "Rosewell," the old Page home in Gloucester county, leased the shoals adjoining her farm to certain persons, who sank an artesian well thereon. The water of this well was found to have valuable medicinal properties, and a company called the Colonial Water Company" was formed to put it on the market. Mrs. Taylor attempted to gain possession of her land again, but the company got a bill through the Legislature leasing it ten acres of land under water, on which ten acres the well was situated, with a provision that any parties who thought their rights infringed might sue in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, and should make the Commonwealth a party to the defense.

The case was decided against Mrs. Taylor in the Circuit Court in a very able opinion by Judge Wellford, and was taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals, where the judgment of the lower court was affirmed.

Riparian Rights.
According to the English law, the riparian rights of owners of property adjoining navigable streams extends to highwater mark, and no further. In Virginia these rights were changed by an act of the colonial Legislature, and were made to extend to low water mark. But it has been the custom for many years to exercise rights of ownership to the point of navigability, which is somewhat indefinite, being usually assumed to be at a depth of three or four feet. Thus the idea of rightful ownership of the shoals as their own had become fixed in the minds of the adjacent proprietors.

There had been two decisions of the Supreme Court in cases of this character, one of which was directly contrary to the other, so it was practically an open question.

Messrs. McGuire and Riley and Major Robert Stiles argued the case for the plaintiff; Mr. Isaac Diggs represented the Colonial Water Company, and Attorney-General Anderson, the State of Virginia.

An extract from the opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Chief Justice Keith, follows:

"We are of opinion that the plaintiff has no title as riparian owner to the water between low water mark and the channel of the river, nor to the soil beneath it; that as riparian proprietor, she has certain rights beyond low water mark, as the right to build wharves and of access to the water and of right of way over it to the channel, and others, perhaps, which need not now be considered, including a right to locate a half acre of land as an oyster planting ground."

Many millions of acres of land, formerly thought to be owned by the riparian proprietors in the shoals of Chesapeake Bay and of the navigable creeks and rivers of the State, are by this opinion decided to be the property of the Commonwealth.

THE EVENTS OF THE WEEK AS THE ARTIST SAW THEM.

